



DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF
CICINDELA FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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CICINDELA BROWNI, n.sp

♂. Elongate-oval Prothorax (including pronotum), mesosternum, lateral parts of metasternum, posterior coxæ, and abdomen beset with white hairs; a few white hairs near outer basal angle of cupreous area of elytra, and on sides of head beneath eyes; front with two white setules near margin of eye above insertion of antennæ; four basal joints of antennæ with white hair, upper side of basal joint densely clothed with white hair. Cupreous; elytra lacteous, with a cupreous discal area as in *C. sætigera* Horn. Labrum white, with four widely placed submarginal setæ; anterior margin arcuate, notched in middle, a small sharp tooth on each side of median notch just outside position of inner submarginal seta. Legs more elongate and slenderer than in *C. ypsilon* Dej.; three basal joints of anterior tarsi much less dilatate.

♀. Differs from male by larger size, elytra proportionately wider, labrum tridentate.

Length, 11·5-14; breadth, 4·5·2 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Lake Austin, near Cue (H. W. Brown).

I have dedicated this pretty species to Mr. H. W. Brown, an enthusiastic coleopterist, who found it on the margin of Lake Austin on 5th and 11th April. Mr. Brown notes that its flight is much slower than that of the coastal species. It is allied to *C. sætigera* (with which I have been unable to compare it), but differs by front and clypeus naked, except for the two or three white setules above the insertion of the antennæ; the pattern of the elytra is similar to that of *C. sætigera*, but the spatulate process, which extends backwards on each elytron from the basal

cupreous area, is narrower anteriorly, and more inflated posteriorly; the elytra are singly rounded at apex, with a small spinule at suture in female, which is obsolete in male. From *C. ignicollis* Bates, it evidently differs by the pattern of the elytra, and by the want of a "dense patch of white laid hairs" on "fore-head and base of labrum."

CICINDELA LINEIFERA, n sp.

♀. Elongate-oval. Glabrous, legs (including four anterior coxæ) beset with white hairs. Head, prothorax, and undersurface viridiæneous; abdomen with apical segment testaceous; labrum and base of mandibles lacteous, apex of mandibles and apical joint of maxillæ atro-viridescent; elytra lacteous, suture and two longitudinal stripes on each elytron æneous, the inner stripe uniting with the sutural stripe near scutellum, and with the outer stripe at apex.

Head 2.9 mm. across eyes, shagreened. Labrum bearing four widely placed submarginal setæ; anterior margin lightly arcuate, lightly emarginate in middle, a very small subdentate prominence on each side of median emargination. Prothorax transverse (1.75 × 2.5 mm.), roundly amplate on sides at anterior third: pronotum roughly shagreened; apex arcuate; base lightly emarginate truncate; disc depressed, transversely impressed before and behind; posterior transverse impression limited on each side by the antebasal nodules; these nodules rounded externally, not raised or prominent, obliquely narrowed to base. Elytra oval (6.5 × 3.8 mm.); each elytron at apex separately, roundly produced beyond end of suture; a very short mucro at end of suture. Length, 11; breadth, 3.8 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia (found by Mr. DuBoulay, 100 miles north of Kalgoorlie). Type in National Museum, Melbourne.

This species belongs to the *C. tetragramma*-group, and is characterised by the rounded sides of the prothorax, which has the lateral basal nodules rounded externally and not prominent. It is closely allied to *C. tetragramma* Chaud., which it resembles in the pattern of the elytra, but it differs from that species by colour (head, prothorax, and femora not cupreous); larger size; pro-

thorax with sides roundly ampliate before middle, narrowed to base; lateral basal nodules far less developed. I am only able to compare the female of *C. lineifera* with the male of *C. tetragramma*. Comparing *C. lineifera* with Mr. Lea's figures of *C. albolineata* Macl., and *C. trivittata* Macl., (These Proceedings, 1896, Pl. xxx.) the pattern of the elytra is different; the prothorax is far more rounded on the sides, and has the lateral basal nodules much less developed.